

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
MOTHER HUBBARD.
THE FARMY, Fourteenth street.—FRA DIAVOLO—
ROMEO JAFFIER JEFFERS.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THAT RASCAL PAT-
RICK—DECHALENEZ.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR
EXTRAORDINARY OF SIR HENRY LONGBOW.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HICKEY DICKORY
DOCK. Matinee at 1 p.
ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th av.—
THE LADY OF LYONS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performances.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
HARRY DUNN.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and
80th st.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
TONTI PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 231 Bowery.—COMIC
TONTI, 2500 MINISTERS, &c. Matinee at 2 p.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BURLESQUE,
COMIC BALLET AND PANTOMIME. Matinee at 2.
EMPIRE CITY, RINK, corner 3d av., 63d and 64th sts.—
GRAND CONCERT, &c.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THE WATERS-
LEY BURLESQUE TROUPE.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.
LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620
BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 16, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated June 15.
The London Times again takes up the Alabama
claims and states that England is ready to submit
her defence to the decision of any tribunal. Several
London journals comment favorably on the passage
of the Irish Church bill, and Mr. Bright gives some
sound advice to the Lords. The Times also com-
ments on the late elections in France in favor of the
Empire.
The Alexandria is ordered to be sold by the Admi-
rality Court.
Prince Arthur will visit Canada in the fall and
perhaps also the United States.
The new transatlantic cable from France is fin-
ished, shipped and merely awaiting a calm sea to
commence laying.
Count Andrassy denies any warlike intentions on
the part of Austria, as she only wishes for peace.

Cuba.

Details have been received of the recent fight near
Puerto Padre by the Spanish agents in Washington.
A large force of Spaniards was twice repulsed by half
the number of Cubans. The disagreement between
Spanish officials and the volunteers is rapidly de-
moralizing the government troops, and a large num-
ber of desertions to the Cuban army is the conse-
quence.

The Spanish Minister in Washington recently
called upon Secretary Fish in regard to the recogni-
tion of Cuba by Peru. He said it was an act of hos-
tility towards Spain, and, considering that the
United States was acting as arbitrator and mediator
in the war between Peru and Spain, it was one of
the grossest insults to the United States. It ap-
pears that the Peruvian and Spanish Ministers
at Washington, pending the arbitration, have been
carrying on their diplomatic business with one an-
other entirely through our State Department. The
Spanish Minister has, therefore, informed the Sec-
retary of State that, in his opinion, Spain is no longer
bound by the arrangement entered into for arbitra-
tion. In conversation with our reporter the Spanish
Minister stated that the Cuban revolution was about
suppressed, that the troubles among the volunteers
will not amount to much, and that Captain General de
Rodas will be installed in his office without difficulty.

Mexico.

Extensive gold fields have been discovered in Co-
lima. The custom house officials at Guaymas, it is
reported, have been ousted by the Governor for not
furnishing funds to raise the Indians. Vega was
expected to inaugurate a revolution in Sinaloa, but
Rubi's forces are too strong for him. It is reported
that Vega had landed at Santiago.

Paraguay.

No news has yet been received from Minister
McMahon. He has not been heard of since Decem-
ber last, when he was at Asuncion. Our Minister to
Uruguay has informed the Brazilian and the Buenos
Ayres governments that unless permission was
granted to a United States escort to pass through
their lines to seek for McMahon the United States
would fall back on its own resources to obtain the
communication. Commander Kirkland also cor-
responds with these governments very sharply.

The New Dominion.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued yester-
day by Governor Doyle, who expressed himself
anxious to have the evils which burdened the Pro-
vince removed and the loyalty of the Nova Scotians
to the Queen and the British institutions main-
tained.

The Toronto Corn Exchange has passed resolu-
tions favoring heavy duties on American produce
and a virtual closure of the Canadian markets to
American dealers, in return for the failure of all ef-
forts to secure a reciprocity treaty.

British Columbia.

Governor Seymour, of British Columbia, died on
the 10th inst., and the senior member of the Colonial
Council has assumed the duties until a successor is
sent from England.

Alaska.

Sinks reports an extensive failure—that of H. D.
Ellenborg & Co., produce dealers, whose liabilities
are quoted at \$300,000.

The Plains.

The Indians continue their depredations in Kan-
sas. Two men were recently killed near Solomon
city and two more near the Lone Tree, on Platte
river. The Indians above Fort Benton are reported
to be fighting among themselves.

The Indian prisoners recently at Fort Hays, who
after fifty in number were being carried under a
guard to Camp Supply, where they are to be re-
turned to their respective tribes, in order, it is said,
to make peace with those who are hostile.

Miscellaneous.

The Supreme Court of Georgia yesterday rendered
a decision that negroes were eligible to office in that
State. Judges Brown and McCoy in favor and Judge
Warner dissenting.

A telegram from Washington says that it is not
true that Minister Motley, in an official communica-
tion to London, intimated that the administration
concurs in the reasons that led the Senate to reject
the Alabama treaty. His instructions were to ex-
plain the circumstances leading to the rejection of
the treaty, without committing the government to
any policy, but to have all negotiations deferred in-
definitely.

The government printers in Washington held a
meeting yesterday and denounced the National Ty-
pographical Union for its resolution charging them
with working with a "rat"—referring to Douglas,
the colored printer.

The fight between Mike McCoole and Tom Allen
came off yesterday, but on the ninth round Allen at-
tempted to gouge McCoole's eye out. A foul was
called, whereupon the crowd cut the ropes and
broke up the fight. The referee was threatened,
plots being presented at his head, and he was
afraid to give a decision. The decision will, prob-
ably be given this morning in favor of Allen, who, it
is believed, had maintained his superiority all
through the fight.

The convocation of Knights Templars in Philadel-
phia took place yesterday. A grand procession and

review was had, the line stretching for a mile down
Broad street. The Mayor and Council reviewed the
column.

The Peace Jubilee in Boston opened with a grand
flourish yesterday. Alexander H. Rice, as Presi-
dent, made an opening address, and Mayor Shurt-
well delivered an address of welcome. Fifty thousand
persons were seated within the coliseum.

The diplomas were awarded to the graduates at
West Point yesterday by General Sherman, who deliv-
ered the customary address.

Lieutenant Governor Dunn (colored), of Louisiana,
and three other members of the Metropolitan Police
Board of New Orleans were imprisoned in that city
yesterday and fined \$100 each for contempt in dis-
obeying an injunction relative to the late police com-
plications in Jefferson City.

Senator Sumner, since his Alabama speech,
wherein he alluded to some private information ob-
tained in his private talks with foreign diplomats,
has become very unpopular with members of the
foreign legations.

General Thomas has ordered a military explo-
ration of Southeastern Nevada, a country almost
unexplored. Miners are scarce because of Indians
and the great distance from the great depots of
supply.

Mr. Frank Dupont, Inspector of Customs at
Brownsville, Texas, has recently been found mur-
dered in the Rio Grande. It is believed that he was
killed by Mexican smugglers, and if so he is their
third victim within six months.

The chiefs of departments in the War Office in
London yesterday decided to recommend that the
order for a wholesale dismissal of clerks be rescin-
ded, on the plea that it will suspend all operations if
carried out.

The Philadelphia Quakers have presented an ad-
ditional list of their brethren to the Secretary of the
Interior for appointment as Indian agents in the
Central Superintendency.

The iron-clad Monadnock and Comanche are be-
ing put in readiness at Mare Island, Cal., to sail at
a moment's notice for some point yet unknown.
San Francisco has just opened what it claims to be
the finest Stock Exchange room in the United
States.

The City.

Murnigh, another officer of the James Foster, Jr.,
was found guilty in Judge Benedict's court, in
Brooklyn, yesterday, of assaults on the passengers
and crew of the ship on her last voyage from Liv-
erpool.

In the case of Captain Mills and officer Casey, of
the Eighth precinct, who were sued by one John
Fallon for false imprisonment, damages being laid
at \$500, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict of six
cents against each of the defendants. Fallon was
arrested some time ago under an order from Cap-
tain Mills for the general arrest of "all vagrants."
Judge Curtis delivered a long charge to the jury,
to the effect that the defendants were guilty and must
be fined something, and he trusted it would be in
such an amount as to show that citizens could not
be oppressed with impunity. The above verdict was
the result.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before
Judge Bedford, John Howard, indicted with William
Varley, alias "Reddy, the Blacksmith," and others,
was convicted of robbery in the first degree. Judge
Bedford looked upon the prisoner as the least guilty
of the offenders, put forward merely as a scapegoat,
and, therefore, remanded him for sentence till the
July term of the court.

The stock market yesterday was very irregular,
but in the main stronger. Gold was heavy and de-
clined to 157 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General D. McGuire, of the United States Army,
and General J. W. Denver, of Washington, are at
St. Nicholas Hotel.

General J. B. Fry and W. J. Reed, of the United
States Army; Captain J. Peck Duhamel, of Balti-
more; ex-Governor J. L. Gibbs, of Nebraska; Major
H. C. Clinch, of Richmond, Va., and S. Simmons,
of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. F. Hampton, of South Carolina, and W. S. Kel-
ter, of San Francisco, are at the New York Hotel.

Colonel K. P. Lewis, of Baltimore, and Dr. O.
Adams, of Portland, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

A. C. Henderson and F. McDonald, of Staten
Island, and W. M. Gibson, of Honolulu, are at the
St. Denis Hotel.

S. Appleton and E. J. Biddle, of Boston, are at the
Westminster Hotel.

T. J. Coffey, Secretary of the Russian Legation; P.
Monteith, of Albany; Gerrit H. Smith, of Geneva,
and Chas. R. Paine, of Massachusetts, are at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General Franklin, of Hartford; W. R. Livermore,
of the United States Army, and W. Rawie, of Phila-
delphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Colonel Charles Hamilton, of the United States
Army, from the Dry Tortugas, is at the Coleman
House.

General Caldwell, of New Jersey; E. W. Haz-
ard, of Rhode Island, and John G. Saxe, of Albany,
are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

President Grant for Boston; General John Rawlin-
son for Connecticut; Baron Bolelle, French Minister,
per the overland route to San Francisco, for Peru;
John M. Douglas for Chicago; Major A. Reimond
for New Jersey; General B. L. Palmer, Colonel A. B.
Alden, Colonel B. B. French, and Colonel S. J. Car-
rington, for Boston.

A ROYAL VISIT IN PROSPECT.—Prince
Arthur of England will visit Canada, and it may
be the United States, during the fall.
A young gentleman of excellent reputation,
he will, no doubt, receive a hearty welcome.
How would a royal Governor-General in
perpetua do for the Dominion? Would the
Nova Scotians object to the cost?

STILL AFRAID OF ANDY JOHNSON.—A Ten-
nessee radical writes to his friend "H. G." that
the division of the republican party in
Tennessee "opens up a prospect for the democ-
rats;" that "if both Senator and Stokes run to
the end the democrats will be found after their
votes are counted next August to have elected
Andrew Johnson Governor of Tennessee," and
that "such an event will require the presence
of a large Union army in the State or the
quiet exodus of the loyal whites and their col-
ored friends." This fellow is evidently scared,
and Andy Johnson is evidently looming up as
the coming man. It is even rumored that
Parson Brownlow will give him a lift to kill
off Stokes.

Mr. HOWARD, of the British Legation, is
sent to Madrid from Washington. He is the
gentleman whose indiscreet expressions in re-
gard to the Alabama treaty were alluded to by
Senator Grimes in his letter to the London
Times. Mr. Howard said that England had
claims enough against us to offset all claimed
for the acts of the Alabama. Taken in con-
nection with some other English utterances,
these words indicated a disposition to premature
self-gratulation in the formation of a treaty
that, while it seemed to accord a good deal,
would, in fact, accord nothing. Englishmen
themselves exposed this point in the treaty by
crowing over it, and the government that re-
grets the failure of the treaty does not hold
such Englishmen guiltless.

BRITISH EMANCIPATION.—Six thousand emi-
grants left the port of Liverpool for the United
States during the week ending Saturday. This
is the easiest and most certain plan of popular
emancipation which the inhabitants of Great
Britain possess. They are availing themselves
of it largely.

AN IMMENSE RELIEF.—All the pickpockets
have gone to Boston to see the Jubilee; so
have the thimble-riggers, and the man who
owns the ox with eight horns and the cow with
seventeen tails.

The Critical Condition of France.

Our latest cable despatches from Paris do not
show that we, more than two thousand miles
away, exaggerated the situation in France.
We had prepared the public mind of this coun-
try to regard the elections in France as a test
of the French estimate of Napoleonism. The
facts which the elections brought out justified
our strongest statements. The result of the
Paris elections was so clearly, so fully, so
emphatically anti-Napoleonic, that no one, no
matter what his previous opinion may have
been, was left room for doubt. The response
made by the other large cities and generally
throughout the departments was quite as de-
cided and quite as unmistakable. Paris, the
large cities generally, the intelligent sections
of the departments, have all spoken with one
voice, and that voice has, without any qualifi-
cation, condemned the one man government.

The situation is not much altered to our
view by the explanations which the govern-
ment, through the acknowledged official jour-
nals, has given to France and the world. That
the government was fully aware of what was
to happen and had taken all the necessary
precautions to prevent serious results seems to
us rather confirmatory of our views than
otherwise. When praise is meted out lib-
erally to the troops for their patience, firmness
and moderation in suppressing the distur-
bances it convinces us, if conviction were neces-
sary, that anti-Napoleonic feelings were man-
ifested, and manifested more strongly than we
have been encouraged to believe. Even the
government and the government journals can-
not disguise the fact that the situation really is
serious. Documents of secret societies have
been seized, but only through the instrumentality
of paid spies and hiring agents. This, how-
ever, is not all. The Duke de Persigny is
deeply exercised by all that has happened. He
has written to his friend Olivier, the one
French statesman who has advocated the joint
cause of Napoleonism and liberty, admitting
the wisdom of Olivier's position, and going in
for the empire and liberty on the ground that
a just, firm government can bear the existence
of every liberty. The Duke de Persigny thus
admits that Napoleonism, if it would live, must
change its base. From the fact that Baron
Hausmann has resigned his position as Prefect
of the Seine it is not unreasonable to conclude
that the Duke de Persigny forebushes the
future policy of the government.

Looking at all the facts of the case and
giving them a liberal interpretation, we can-
come to no other conclusion than that the
policy which the Emperor for seventeen years
has been sedulously pursuing has been en-
dorsed by the country and admitted by the
government. It is now made abundantly
manifest that the Emperor has made a mis-
take; that his ideas, grand as some of them
have been, have not laid hold of the French
mind, and that France now, in place of being
driven, must be humored, flattered, yielded
to, and otherwise gently led. It was evidently
Napoleon's opinion that if France could only
be dazzled by imperial splendor and success,
France would be satisfied. No doubt he was
so far correct. The Russian war, the Italian
campaign, the Grand Expositions, the costly
improvements of Paris, all for a time had a
good effect. But wars and expositions are ex-
pensive, and so is the remodeling of a great
city like Paris; and, unfortunately, the
Emperor has lived long enough
to allow the expenses incident to such under-
takings to loom too prominently before the
public mind. This, however, does not fully
state the case. The French people not only
now see the costly result of this splendid and
protracted show; they have been feeling, and
they are now feeling, that the success which
for a time gratified their vanity has of late
been totally wanting. The Mexican blunder,
with its tragic results, still pains them. His
interference in the affairs of Italy has been to
them a doubtful benefit. His policy with re-
gard to Prussia is on all hands admitted to
have been a failure. He attempted too much
and accomplished too little. After seventeen
years of pretentious and rather brilliant im-
perialism, France discovers and hesitates not
to proclaim that she is not what she once was,
not what she thinks she ought to be; that ter-
ritorially she is too straitened; that among
the Powers of Europe she is no longer the
first, and that liberty, except in a form in
which liberty is an insult, is denied to her citi-
zens. In other words, France has declared
that twenty years of universal suffrage,
coupled, as universal suffrage has been, with
imperialism, has been a mockery and a sham.

The question which more than once we have
asked already is still the prominent question
of the hour—What will Napoleon do? Events
have proved that to pursue the policy which
has become identified with his name would be
fraught with serious danger. His embellish-
ment of Paris, which has made that city at
once the most beautiful city and the most mag-
nificent fortress in the world, has not done so
much for him as he expected. A rising in
Paris is now at once more difficult and
more easily put down. The days of
barricades are gone. But Paris is not
France in the old sense any longer. The
sympathy between the heart and the ex-
tremities is as strong, nay, stronger than ever.
It is this strength of sympathy, in fact, which
constitutes the difference. The railroads and
the telegraphs have compacted the great body,
and every pulse of the body beats harmo-
niously with the action of the heart. In olden
times Paris alone felt and thought and acted,
and France was willing to follow. Now all
France feels and thinks equally with Paris, and
is equally ready to act. Paris is no longer
France, nor is France Paris. Yet Paris and
France are now more a unit than ever they
have been. To hold Paris now is only to hold
a part of France; and bloodshed in Paris now
would not fail to act as a signal for a general
rising all over the country. In a conflict with
the people Napoleon knows well that it is now
dangerous to trust the troops too far. French
soldiers have found out the value of going with
the winning cause. A general rising, in con-
sequence, in present circumstances is a thing
to be avoided. To persist in his present
course would be to provoke such a rising;
and it may be taken for granted that such a
course will not be followed. Further reforms
have thus become a necessity. That some-
thing will be done in this direction we have
no longer any doubt. How far concession
will go we must wait to see. In the present
attitude of Prussia, we must still be allowed to

say, there is an opportunity furnished Napo-
leon for giving an outward direction to French
discontent. We look for reform, but as reform
is only a means to an end, we shall not be
surprised to learn that reform is to be backed
up by a foreign war.

The Boston Jubilee.

For some time we have found it rather diffi-
cult to understand the Boston Jubilee—to
know the whys and wherefores of it, and to
comprehend exactly what it means in the
world. We were sure it could not be that
Boston had just discovered that the war was
over—for the end of the rebellion and the sur-
render of Lee were recorded in several success-
ive copies of the HERALD several years ago—and
we have been informed by a traveller that the
Bostonians only confine themselves to the
Atlantic Monthly three days in four; so that
we have had no doubt that on one of the
fourth days they must have seen the HERALD
and learned the news. Finally, we have dis-
covered the solution of the difficulty. This
jubilee is one of Fisk, Jr.'s jobs. He has
gotten it up to serve some selfish purposes of
his own. All his theatres here and nine or ten
of his railroads have proved failures, and
something had to be done. It suddenly oc-
curred to him that he had the Boston boats
left. But, then, the Boston boats are not a
great deal, although if Boston were a greater
place—a place to attract all New York to visit
it—the Boston boats would be something hand-
some. Here occurred the idea to make Bos-
ton great, if only for a day—and reap the
harvest of that day. Hence the jubilee. All
New York and part of Philadelphia go, and
going, pay tribute to Fisk, Jr. Boston
dances, New York pays the fiddler and Fisk is
"the man who laughs." We are not yet quite
sure that Fisk does not mean at the end to
gobble up Boston, as that is the place where
the Pacific Railroad has taken refuge.

TWO SIDES TO THE PICTURE.—For several
days past, in honor of General Grant and
party, West Point has been the scene of an
unusual programme of balls, parades, sup-
pers, &c.; and to-day the President will be
the lion at the Boston Peace Jubilee, where a
thousand trumpets, bassoons, drums, fifes,
fiddles, &c., and ten thousand voices
and a hundred pieces of artillery will
join a chorus on the blessings of peace.
This is one side of the picture. Turn-
ing over to the other side, at Cuba, we find all
the horrors of war in full blast—a war of mu-
tual extermination between the Spaniards and
Cubans—and this, too, when a proclamation of
belligerent rights in favor of the Cubans by
the President of the United States is all that
is wanted to change this war to peace. Why,
then, is not this proclamation issued? We
must refer the inquiring reader to Secretary
Fish. He knows, or ought to know, the
reason why. No outside philosopher can
fathom it.

MINISTER MOTLEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.—By tele-
gram from Washington we are told that Minis-
ter Motley's instructions from President Grant
and the Cabinet as to his diplomatic course in
London were not in accordance with the tenor
of the recent cable despatches reporting his
position with respect to the rejection of the
Alabama claims treaty and other pending ques-
tions. Mr. Motley did not say that the adminis-
tration concurred with the reasons given by the
Senate for its action with regard to the treaty,
but, as we are told, talked of a "temporary
postponement" of the subject, its canvass just
now being likely to increase the "irritation"
existing in England. The Washington account
leads to the inference either that Mr. Motley
had no very definite instructions relative to
the Alabama claims case or that he explained
himself in a very namby-pamby style and non-
committal terms. Which is it?

A POOR WAY TO HELP A GOOD CAUSE.—
To wait till it is a complete success without
our help. Mexico has recognized the belliger-
ent rights of the Cubans. Peru and Chile
have recognized them; but as it does not yet
appear that the Cubans have captured Havana
Mr. Secretary Fish shakes his wise head and
says, "No, it is yet too soon. There is still
some doubt of the ultimate success of those
Cubans." But of what value will be his recog-
nition when the work is done? Great states-
men seize their opportunities for great things,
especially when they can be achieved by a
word in season.

GUILTY.—Glyn, the carpenter of the ship
James Foster, Jr., and Cruthers, the boat-
swain, have both been found guilty of assault,
the punishment for which will no doubt seem
very light by comparison with the tortures and
horrors of that voyage.

IN CINCINNATI they are agitating a device
to make conductors on the street cars honest.
The conductor is to have a number of printed
cards, and for every passenger who pays his
fare a card is to be torn in two, one-half to be
given to the passenger, the other half to be
put in a box in the car. The number of
tickets in the box will indicate the number of
fares due at the office. But how can the con-
ductor be induced to put all the tickets in?
The company hopes to secure this by making
it every passenger's interest to see that this is
done. For this purpose the tickets in the box
at a certain date are to be treated on the lot-
tery principle and one or more drawn as
prizes, the prize money to be paid to the
holder of the other half of the ticket. There
are some defects here. The conductor may
not put the tickets in; but if the whole ticket
were given to the passenger he probably would
deposit the necessary part.

THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.—The last
battle for Cuban freedom was fought in Cana-
da. There was more blood shed than in
several of the recent battles fought in Cuba,
and the combatants stood up to the business
well. We regret to record that the result was
against freedom, but this is the less discour-
aging, since we all know that the ultimate
triumph of freedom is as sure to come as the
fifth act of the play. Unfortunately for our
illustration, the fifth act of the play comes
very seldom now; for we have no plays, and
not even operas. Pantomime seems the "act"
as a subaltern restriction.

TAKE CARE.—The Germans again begin to
enjoy their pleasant schutzenfests as the sum-
mer weather comes on, and we hope they will
neglect no precaution to prevent the accidents
of random shots.

Social and Religious Vagaries of Western New York.

We published yesterday, from our special
correspondent, a full account of the twenty-
first anniversary of the "Friends of Human
Progress," at Waterloo, Seneca county, New
York. The platform of these people is ex-
pressed in the title they give themselves—the
friends of human progress—and no one can
complain that it is not comprehensive or broad
enough. In fact, it is too broad to be specific
and comprehensive enough to embrace all the
isms of the day. The "Friends of Human
Progress" do not appear to have any particular
organization for social, communist, or co-opera-
tive purposes as regards labor or property,
but seem to be idealists only, composed of men
and women of various opinions and isms, who
meet together periodically to ventilate their
theories. On this occasion there were about
one hundred and fifty, white, black and
gray, and of both sexes. Some of the
names are familiar as connected
with abolitionism in times past, with the
women's rights movements, with Spiritu-
alism, and with other vagaries, and conspicu-
ously among them was that of Fred
Douglass. There was a great deal of flowery
talk about progress, humanity, a new age, and
a new philosophy and religion, but no ideas or
definite object. As it is at the gatherings of
the Spiritualists, the talk was mere rhapsody,
stringing together big sounding words without
thought or meaning. The only practical
common sense address was that of Fred
Douglass, in which he sarcastically and
humorously touches upon the spiritualism of a
Mr. Mills. But it was evident that the hifi-
lutin trash of this Mills and his Spiritualistic
notions were favorably received by the
assembly. It is utterly impossible to bring
such a set of people down to the level of
common sense, or to any clear ideas, even
upon the theories they pretend to advocate.

One remarkable fact is again brought be-
fore us in this gathering of these idealists and
fanatics, and that is, that Western New York
is the birthplace, home and refuge of the
wildest theories and of all the isms that spring
up to agitate society. Abolitionism,
which has cost so much blood,
brought upon us such a stupendous debt and
jeopardized our republican institutions, grew
up to be a mighty power there. Mormonism
and its author, Joe Smith, were born there.
John Brown was from that region. Communism
at Oneida, on Lake Erie and at other
points springs into life and flourishes only in
that part of New York. Bloomerism sprung
up there. It was at Rochester that the Fox
family commenced their knockings and laid
the foundation of modern Spiritualism. Indeed,
there is hardly a phase of socialism, commu-
nism, religious fanaticism, political theory or
agitation or of infidelity that is not either born
or receives its growth in Western New York.
This is a curious fact, and the philosophy or
reason of it is a matter of interesting specu-
lation. It has been said that this peculiar state
of things may be attributed to the Welsh char-
acter of a great portion of the population, a
great many Welsh people having settled there
originally. But there is a large New England
and old Puritan element there, and we all
know that the Welsh were not more supersti-
tious, theoretic and dogmatic than the Puritans.
Western New York is a rich country naturally,
is central, and when once certain isms were
started there one followed another as a natural
consequence until that region has become the
hotted of them all, and of every new one that
springs up. The only way to treat them is to
let them alone, unless they become dangerous
to the morals or peace of society, and they
will die out in time through the progress of
intelligence and march of a higher civilization.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY COMING ALONG.

Among the candidates spoken of for
the next Governor of Vermont is General
Peter T. Washburne, of Windsor county.
Peter is a good name, and is the rock upon
which the Church was founded. Let it be
Peter.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—"By yielding now,"
says the London Times, "the reputation and
authority of the House of Lords will be estab-
lished firmer than ever." It is funny that the
authority of the House of Lords is always
shown in the same way—by its yielding to
what is against its will, by a compulsory ac-
ceptance of what it hates. It was the same on
the Reform bill. The House of Lords suddenly
finds itself in such an attitude toward some
measure that if it had any authority it would
use it all to put the measure down; but it
"establishes its authority" by mildly getting
out of the way.

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.—The
late Republican Convention of Iowa, in its
platform, endorses the administration, impar-
tial suffrage, economy and retrenchment, the
Secretary of the Treasury and the payment of
the public debt. This is good as far as it goes;
but if the republicans can see nothing else on
the road we are travelling they will be apt to
have their eyes opened in the coming October
and November State elections. Questions that
are considered settled are blank cartridges in a
political campaign. The people are casting
about for something new.

THE CHARGE AND THE WITNESSES.—On the
same page of the HERALD that reported the
doings of those enthusiasts for human progress
who hold that the conventional organization of
society is a failure were the reports of Theo-
dore Allen's case, the Bruest malpractice case,
the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and
"A Horrid Nuisance on Tenth Avenue."

THE TROUBLES OF THE DOMINANT PARTY
DOWN SOUTH.—From Virginia to Texas, inclu-
sive, demoralizations and divisions rule the
republican camps. The carpet-baggers have
overdone their work. The house of their party
is divided against itself, and with anything
like a judicious treatment of the blacks the
white landholders have the reconstructed and
the unreconstructed Southern States in their
hands. The carpet-baggers, from their intestine
squabbles over the spoils, have so far
crippled themselves already that it is plain to
see that their days are numbered. In truth,
the administration must do something pretty
soon to reunite the scattering forces of the
dominant party, or even in the North it will go
to the wall in the coming elections. In the
distribution of the spoils, where for every
man appointed to office ten men are disap-
pointed, the administration has lost ground,

the managing politicians to a great extent
have become disgusted and the rank and file
demoralized, and so the republican party,
North as well as South, is crumbling to pieces.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Filling of the Classic Chair and Changes in the Course of Studies.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the College
of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon
in the rooms of the Board of Education, Grand
street. The president, R. L. Larrimore, in the
chair. The object of the meeting was to receive a
communication from Nathaniel Sands, a member of
the Executive Committee, on the expediency of fill-
ing the chair of Latin and Greek, now vacant,
at the College of the City of New York, or of
including classical studies in the college
course. The secretary read the letter
of Mr. Sands addressed to Mr. Magnus Gross,
chairman of the Executive Committee, on the sub-
ject, in which he advocated the abolition of the